

Patent claims

1. Method for determining an optimally adapted intraocular lens for patients having a cornea modified by refractive surgery, characterized by the following steps
 - determination of the formula-specific corneal refractive powers ($D12C_{pref}$, $D'C_{pref}$) before the refractive intervention
 - determination of the formula-specific corneal refractive powers ($D12C_{postref}$, $D'C_{postref}$) after the refractive intervention
 - putting the formula-specific corneal refractive powers ($D12C_{pref}$ and $D12C_{postref}$ or $D'C_{pref}$ and $D'C_{postref}$) before and after the refractive intervention into the respective IOL formula.
2. Method for determining an optimally adapted intraocular lens according to claim 1, characterized in that the determination of the corneal refraction powers ($D12C_{pref}$, $D'C_{pref}$) before the refractive intervention is effected by measuring the corneal radii $R1C_{pref}$, $R2C_{pref}$ before the intervention or deriving these radii from the corneal radii $R1C_{postref}$, $R2C_{postref}$ determined after the intervention.
3. Method for determining an optimally adapted intraocular lens according to claim 2, characterized in that the derivation of the corneal radii $R1C_{pref}$, $R2C_{pref}$ before the intervention is effected by transformation from the corneal radii $R1C_{postref}$, $R2C_{postref}$ determined after the intervention with the parameters of this transformation preferably depending on the measuring instrument used for measuring the corneal radii $R1C_{postref}$, $R2C_{postref}$ determined after the intervention.
4. Method for determining an optimally adapted intraocular lens according to claim 2 or 3 characterized in that the determination of the corneal radii $R1C_{postref}$ and $R2C_{postref}$ after the refractive intervention is effected by measurement with the measured values obtained being modified by a correction value.

5. Method for determining an optimally adapted intraocular lens according to claim 2 or 3 characterized in that the determination of the corneal radii $R1C_{postref}$ and $R2C_{postref}$ after the refractive intervention is effected by derivation from the corneal radii $R1C_{preref}$ and $R2C_{preref}$ before the refractive intervention.

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Fig. 2

(see source document)

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